Adolph Joachim Sabath

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
ILLINOIS

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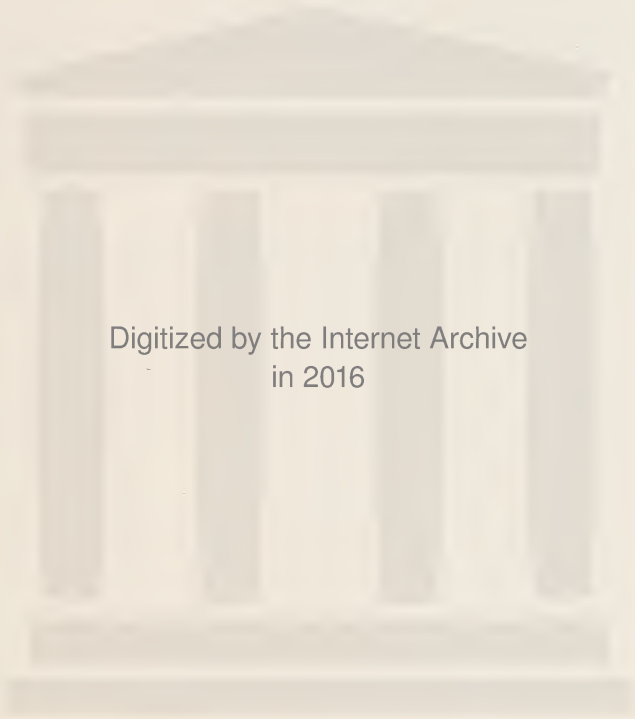
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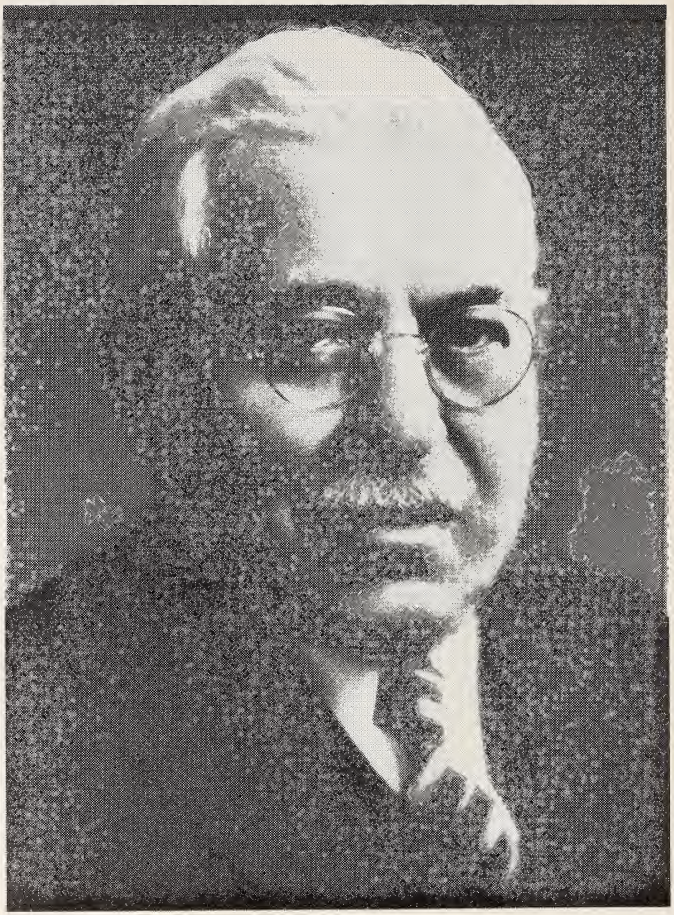

Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH
REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

Adolph Joachim Sabath

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
ILLINOIS

Eighty-third Congress
First Session

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

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Biography

Adolph Joachim Sabath was born in Zabori, Bohemia (now Czechoslovakia), April 4, 1866; attended the schools of his native town; immigrated to the United States in 1881 and settled in Chicago, Ill.; began work in a sawmill at the age of 15; employed in a store and later engaged in real-estate trading; was graduated from the Chicago College of Law in 1891; was admitted to the bar in 1892 and commenced practice in Chicago, Ill.; ward committeeman and district leader in Chicago 1892–1944; appointed justice of the peace for the city of Chicago in 1895; police magistrate in 1897–1906; member of the central and executive committees of the Democratic Party from 1909 to 1920; delegate to all the Democratic State conventions since 1890; delegate to all Democratic National Conventions 1896–1944; declined nomination for municipal judge; elected as a Democrat to the Sixtieth and to the twenty-three succeeding Congresses and served from March 4, 1907, until his death November 6, 1952, in the naval hospital at Bethesda, Md., two days after his reelection to the Eighty-third Congress; interment in Forest Home Cemetery, Forest Park, Ill.

In the House of Representatives

THURSDAY, *April 2, 1953.*

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 199) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That on Wednesday, May 6, 1953, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand in recess for the purpose of holding memorial services as arranged by the Committee on House Administration under the provision of clause 9 (n) (1) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the Congressional Record, and all Members shall have leave for 30 legislative days to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record on the life, character, and public service of the deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Speaker shall call the House to order and then as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased he shall declare the House adjourned.

* * * * *

The resolution was agreed to.

Memorial Services

in the

House of Representatives

Eighty-third Congress
First Session

Memorial Service Program

Prelude, sacred selections (11: 30 to 12)--United States Army Band

Presiding officer----------The Speaker, Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Invocation----------The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D.

Quartet, Have Thine Own Way, Lord (Stebbins)
Hon. J. Frank Wilson, Hon. Prince Preston, Hon. Oren Harris, and Hon. J. Percy Priest.
At the piano----------Hon. Frances P. Bolton
Representative from the State of Ohio

Scripture reading and prayer----------The Chaplain

Roll of the deceased Members
The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Rose ritual----------Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church
Representative from the State of Illinois

Devotional silence.

Address----------Hon. Robert J. Corbett
Representative from the State of Pennsylvania

Quartet, Rock of Ages (Hastings)----------Congressional Quartet

Address----------Hon. Carl Albert
Representative from the State of Oklahoma

Taps----------Sgt. George Myers

Echo---------- Sgt. Victor Christensen

Benediction----------The Chaplain

Adolph Joachim Sabath

Memorial Services

WEDNESDAY, *May 6, 1953.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives (Mr. Martin) presided.

Invocation by the Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D.:

Most merciful and gracious God, who art the light of all that is true, the strength of all that is good, and the glory of all that is beautiful, we are again approaching Thy throne of grace through the old and familiar way of prayer which is always open to those who come with a humble spirit and a contrite heart.

Grant that in this hour of solemn and sacred memory we may enter into a blessed and intimate communion with Thy divine spirit and with the spirit of our beloved upon whom Thou hast bestowed Thy glorious benediction and the diadem of Thy praise, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

In Christ's name we bring our petitions. Amen.

Hon. J. Frank Wilson, Hon. Prince Preston, Hon. Oren Harris, and Hon. J. Percy Priest sang Have Thine Own Way, Lord, by Stebbins.

Hon. Francis P. Bolton, a Representative from the State of Ohio, accompanied at the piano.

The CHAPLAIN. The Old Testament Scripture readings are selections from the 90th and the 103d Psalms:

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him.

For He knoweth our frame: He remembereth that we are dust.

As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth.

For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more.

But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him, and His righteousness unto children's children.

To such as keep His covenant, and to those that remember His commandments to do them.

The New Testament readings are taken from the 14th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John:

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me.

In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

May God add His blessing to these readings from His Holy Word.

The following poem entitled "The Other Room," written by Robert Freeman, is a beautiful commentary on the gracious words which came from the lips of our blessed Lord:

"No, not cold beneath the grasses,
Not close-walled within the tomb;
Rather, in my Father's mansion,
Living in another room.

"Living, like the one who loves me,
Like yon child with cheeks abloom,
Out of sight, at desk or schoolbook,
Busy in another room.

"Nearer than the youth whom fortune
Beckons where the strange lands loom;
Just behind the hanging curtain,
Serving in another room.

"Shall I doubt my Father's mercy?
Shall I think of death as doom,
Or the stepping o'er the threshold
To a bigger, brighter room?

"Shall I blame my Father's wisdom?
Shall I sit enswathed in gloom,
When I know my beloved are happy,
Waiting in the other room?"

Let us have a moment of silent prayer.

O Thou infinite and eternal God, in whose divine keeping and control are the coming in and the going out of all our days and years, in the life of each of us there are times and experiences when our feelings seem to impose silence.

Humbly and reverently we are calling upon Thy great and holy name, encouraged and constrained by every gracious invitation and promise in Thy word through which Thou hast spoken unto us.

Thou alone art the author and disposer of human life and from Thee our spirits have come and unto Thee they

return. We beseech Thee that unto all Thy righteous dealings we may yield ourselves with due resignation and patience for Thou art too wise to err and too kind to injure.

We pray that this may not be for us an hour of sadness and gloom but of thanksgiving and rejoicing as we call to mind the life and character of Thy servants unto whom Thou hast opened the gates to the larger life and received into Thy nearer presence.

We thank Thee for the high and holy privilege which we have enjoyed of walking and working with them for a little while upon this earth. We have not said farewell unto them but only goodnight. Assured that on some bright and blessed morn we shall meet again and dwell together in hallowed union in that fairer land whose language is music and where there is fullness of joy and peace.

Grant unto the members of their families the consolation of Thy grace and some special token of Thy covenant love.

Show us, as we continue our earthly pilgrimage, how we may carry on in faith and in the fear of the Lord and at the eventide of life, when Thou dost call us to Thyself, may we be worthy of receiving the blessings which Thou hast prepared for the faithful.

Hear us in the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. Lyle O. Snader, Clerk of the House of Representatives, read the following roll:

BRIEN MCMAHON, a Senator from the State of Connecticut: Born October 6, 1903; attended public schools, graduated from Fordham University, New York, and from the law school of Yale University, New Haven; admitted to the bar and practiced law in Norwalk; city judge in Norwalk in 1933; resigned to become special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, 1933–35; Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, 1935–39; elected to the United States Senate in 1944; reelected 1950; died July 28, 1952.

WILLIAM GRADY STIGLER, a Representative from the Second Congressional District of the State of Oklahoma: Born July 7, 1891; attended public schools, graduated from Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, and attended law school at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, and the University of Grenoble in France; First World War Infantry lieutenant at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne engagements and with Army of Occupation; admitted to bar, 1920, and practiced law in Stigler; city attorney of Stigler, 1920–24; State senator, 1924–32, serving as president pro tempore in 1931; lieutenant colonel, Oklahoma National Guard; Member of the 78th Congress and the four succeeding Congresses; died August 21, 1952.

ADOLPH JOACHIM SABATH, a Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Illinois: Born April 4, 1866; attended schools of Zabori, Czechoslovakia, and after immigrating to the United States in 1881, graduated from the Chicago College of Law; admitted to the bar and practiced law in Chicago; ward committeeman and district leader in Chicago, 1892–1944; justice of the peace, 1895; police magistrate, 1897–1906; delegate to all the Democratic State conventions since 1890; delegate to all the Democratic National Conventions, 1896–1944; Member of the 60th Congress and the 23 succeeding Congresses; died November 6, 1952.

EDWARD EUGENE COX, a Representative from the Second Congressional District of the State of Georgia: Born April 3, 1880; attended public schools, the academic department of Mercer University, Macon, and graduated from the law department of Mercer University; admitted to the bar and practiced law in Camilla; mayor of Camilla, 1904–06; delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1908; judge of the superior court of the Albany circuit, 1912–16; Member of the 69th Congress and the 14 succeeding Congresses; died December 24, 1952.

JOSEPH RALEIGH BRYSON, a Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of the State of South Carolina: Born January 18, 1893; attended public schools and was graduated from Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and from the law department of the University of South Carolina; enlisted in First World War, September 28, 1915, and reenlisted August 3, 1917, and was discharged as a second lieutenant of infantry; admitted to the bar in 1920 and practiced law in Greenville; member South Carolina House of Representatives, 1921–24; member of State senate, 1929–32; elected to the 76th Congress and the seven succeeding Congresses; died March 10, 1953.

GARRETT LEE WITHERS, a Representative from the Second Congressional District of the State of Kentucky: Born June 21, 1884; admitted to the bar in 1908; served as clerk of Webster County Circuit Court, 1910–12; master commissioner of same court, 1913–17; served on Kentucky Highway Commission, 1932–36; referee in bankruptcy, 1941–45; commissioner, Kentucky department of highways, 1947–49; appointed to the United States Senate January 20, 1949; elected to Kentucky State Legislature, 1951; elected to the 82d Congress, August 2, 1952; reelected to the 83d Congress; died April 30, 1953.

Hon. MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH, a Representative from the State of Illinois, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum and assisted by Page Daniel B. Havens, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

There followed a period of devotional silence, during which the Members stood.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Corbett].

Hon. ROBERT J. CORBETT, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, delivered the following address:

Mr. Speaker, we have gathered here to pay homage to those Members of Congress who died during the year. Without exception these men were best citizens in their own communities. They were loved and respected wherever they were known. Proper religious devotions have been held for them, and proper eulogies have been pronounced by their close friends here in Congress. I could add nothing to the splendid tributes paid to them. I cannot minister in a religious spirit to their loved ones. No one can add to their stature or the respect in which they were held by all of us. But speaking as a contemporary historian, I can spread here on the record one salient thought, one final accolade that they so justly merited and that a grateful Nation should well remember.

Mr. Speaker, it is good that we should set aside 1 day each year to memorialize our departed colleagues. These were not ordinary men who worked and lived with us. They

were truly men of distinction. The very fact of their membership in the Congress of the United States so stamped them for all time.

The honor of being a Member of the Congress is an honor that cannot be taken away by defeat or death. And it is a distinction that comes to relatively few men and women. Out of all the hundreds of millions of people who have lived in this great land only approximately 10,000 persons have had the privilege of serving in the Halls of Congress.

Membership in the Congress of the United States is seldom easy to achieve or maintain. It should be constantly reemphasized that no citizen can take the oath of office as a Representative in Congress unless he has been selected and elected by the people of his home district—by his friends and his neighbors—those who know him best. Likewise, except when appointed to fill an unexpired term, no one can serve in the Senate of the United States unless the people of his own State have voted him that high office. That fact makes the Congress definitely the part of the Government which is uniquely the people's own.

It is that part of the Government to which they can most readily appeal for the redress of wrongs, for changes of policy, for information, for assistance, and for protection. And the Congress is that part of the Government which can most easily be changed when it becomes unresponsive to the will of the people.

The fact that membership in Congress is almost exclusively reserved for those who have been elected obviously makes such membership an honor and distinction that much more to be cherished. Equally obvious, the fact of elected membership makes our Government so distinctly a representative republic—a Government of and by the people. And just so long as our Congress retains its full power in the affairs of state our Government will continue to be a Government for the people—providing and preserving the maximum of freedom for everyone.

The Congress of the United States is often held up for ridicule and harsh criticism by the thoughtless, the frustrated, the indolent, the vicious. Confidence in it is also deliberately diluted by those who know that they cannot destroy free government in the United States until they first destroy public faith in the Congress.

Criticism and ridicule of individual Members of Congress is part of the American political scheme of things. The Member generally takes this in his stride with a shrug or a smile. But when the criticism tends to destroy faith in the institution that is Congress then a menace appears that cannot be regarded lightly. I will tell you why.

In all of our sprawling executive with its approximately 2,500,000 civil employees, only 2, the President and the Vice President, hold their offices by the will of the people. All the rest owe their responsibility to the appointive power of someone superior. It is likewise true that the other great check in our check-and-balance system, the Supreme Court, is an appointed body far removed from popular control. All of this may be good and proper, but it results in a very serious and constant danger.

Should the Congress of the United States, because of the carelessness of the cartoonists, the indolence of the editorial writer, or the commentator, who has no other easy target for the day, the denunciation of the frustrated pressure-group leader, the profanity of the defeated, or the subversive activity of the totalitarian—should the Congress, because of all these things, be destroyed in the confidence of the people and thus become powerless as a check on the Executive, then free government, as we know it, ends in America.

Thus it has been in every country in the history of civilization where government of the people has given way to dictatorship. The Republic of Rome became the dictatorship of the Caesars when the senate had become an object of scorn and derision. Napoleon reduced the legislative bodies in France to a sounding board of his wishes before he be-

came Emperor. Mussolini became the sovereign power of Italy by supplanting the Chamber of Deputies with the powerless Chamber of Corporations. Hitler became the dictator of Germany by reducing the members of the Reichstag to a chorus of "yas." Throughout history, where and when the power of, and the confidence in the people's representatives could be ended, dictatorships resulted.

Hence, it is true that so long, and just so long, as the Congress of the United States retains the confidence of the people and asserts and preserves its proper place in our governmental scheme of things, that long democracy will flourish in our Nation. Likewise, so long as our republican democracy is maintained, so long will those throughout the world who pray for personal and political freedom have a beacon to inspire them.

Consequently, those who serve, or who have served, in the Congress of the United States have not only been honored through election by their constituents, they have also been honored by being a part—a vital part—of the greatest institution in the world, working for the preservation of a free way of life in America and everywhere.

These departed Members who have passed on during this year and all of those former Members they have joined in God's somewhere were part of the great tradition that first sent men and women to these shores in search of liberty, part of the great tradition that has carried us forward from Lexington and Concord through many trying times and finds us now in a position of world leadership, resisting dictatorship and tyranny on the bloody ridges of Korea and building defenses, political, economic, and military, against aggression and slavery everywhere in the world. There has been and cannot be any finer tradition in all history.

It is for us today as we formally and sorrowfully say farewell to our departed colleagues to remember them as men who in their humbleness and sincerity and vigor worked for the best interests of their people and their country; men

whom differences of opinion, criticism, praise, or political gain never made them forget that they, as Congressmen, were servants of the people, devoted to the preservation of human liberty and happiness. They are gone, and someday, even as you and I, they may be forgotten as individuals; but if we, the living, and those who are to follow after, will devote ourselves as they did to maintaining the Congress of the United States as the greatest of all institutions working to preserve freedom, theirs and our collective handiwork will remain as a shrine, a beacon, a thing to be blessed by all of those who will come here after.

Above this rostrum the challenging words of Daniel Webster are chiseled in stone. They read:

> Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

Our colleagues whom we honor today and who honored us by their lives and work so did.

With that, to them we say farewell, a long and fond farewell.

The Congressional Quartet sang Rock of Ages, by Hastings, accompanied at the piano by Hon. Frances P. Bolton, a Representative from the State of Ohio.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Albert].

Hon. CARL ALBERT, a Representative from the State of Oklahoma, delivered the following address:

Mr. Speaker, the Clerk has called the roll of Members who during the past 12 months have answered to a higher call in a far greater forum than this. Here on earth—

> Our flowers are merely flowers.
> And the shadow of thy perfect bliss
> Is the sunshine of ours.
>
> —*Poe.*

Mr. Speaker, I accept the principle of the indestructibility of matter: much more do I believe in the immortality of the human soul.

There is no death.
What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian.
Whose portals we call death.
—*Longfellow.*

Life is ever lord of death,
And love can never lose its own.
—*Whittier.*

Our colleagues are with us in spirit. Their kind and loving deeds live on. We feel their presence in our lives. They give us a sense of real communion with the infinite. They were with us so recently.

It is fitting that the family, friends, and loved ones of our late colleagues should meet in their honor in this Chamber, which they knew so well and loved so dearly. We meet to pay them humble tribute.

Our colleagues have had a total service in the Congress of more than 100 years—weighty, burdensome years. All of them served here during the Korean war. All but one served during World War II and the trying postwar years. Two of them were here through the great depression, and one of them through two World Wars.

There is little doubt but that the strenuous duties of their work here shortened their lives. Only one who has experienced it can comprehend the burdens of congressional service in this age. Yet it has its compensations.

Sometimes the multiplicity of little things we are called upon to do over and above the constitutional duties of our offices seem almost all consuming. It may well be, however, that these little things are the ingredients of great and important service.

Our people have borne heavy burdens during the past 12 years. In World War II they gave of their blood and treas-

ure with the high hope if, indeed, not with the expectation of emerging from that war into an era of peace and sanity that might justify the sacrifices they had made. Instead, endless war and endless sacrifice seem to have been their only reward. It may well be then that the little things we are able to do for them may spell the difference between success and failure in the grim responsibilities that lie ahead.

Our colleagues kept the faith with their country and their constituents even to the end.

Mr. Speaker, there are many good men in this world. The men we honor today were extraordinary men by any standards.

To their families and loved ones we can give personal testimony to the fidelity of their service. In the hours of sadness, there is the glorious consolation that they lived their lives fully and served their country well.

To me, the lives of our departed friends summarize the magic story of America. Let us call the roll again:

BRIEN MCMAHON, brilliant, youthful New England Yankee of whom it was well said by his distinguished successor:

Senator MCMAHON was Connecticut's outstanding statesman.

ADOLPH SABATH, a lowly immigrant, who at the age of 15 believed the American story. Unable to speak English when he arrived in this country, he lived to become the dean of this body, to which he was elected 24 successive times, an alltime record of legislative public service in America. Those of us who knew this great American, whose service spanned two generations, can only repeat with our distinguished minority whip who said:

There was only one ADOLPH SABATH. When he was born, the mold was broken.

GENE COX, southern gentleman, in the noblest sense of the term, who in courage, ability, and resolute purpose had no superior, but of whom it was so rightly said by our distinguished majority leader:

I shall remember GENE COX primarily as a generous-hearted friend.

JOE BRYSON, another lovable son of Dixie, who rose from the textile mills of South Carolina to a place of preeminence among his comrades, and of whom our great minority leader and former Speaker has said:

He typified the Christian gentleman. He practiced what he preached.

BILL STIGLER, from my own State of Oklahoma, in whose veins ran the blood of the original American. He had all those qualities of chivalry, patience, and generosity of the great race that was the first to inhabit this continent.

GARRETT WITHERS, who left his Old Kentucky Home to be with us but a little while, and yet in whom we caught a fleeting glimpse of that loving soul so dearly loved by all who knew him.

There is nothing I can say, Mr. Speaker, about our late beloved friends that has not already been said by tongues more eloquent than mine. This, however, we can all say, that their lives reaffirm the miracle of America. They demonstrate anew that in this country the doors of opportunity are open to all, regardless of race or national origin, regardless of religious belief or occupation, alike to the descendants of the first inhabitants and earliest settlers and to the newest immigrant in our land

In reviewing the story of America, historians are wont to pause and to linger at the door of a tiny reconstructed cabin amid the tall oaks of Hardin County, Ky., and there to contemplate the life of the mysterious rail splitter who changed the destiny of mankind. The whole world marvels at the amazing consistency of the evidence of the honesty, the integrity, the ability, and the devotion to principle of this lowly man who scaled the mountain peaks. Yet, I sometimes wonder whether the real story in the life of Lincoln is in his inherent qualities, lofty indeed though they were, or rather in the assurance he gave us of what a man, however humble, when blessed with qualities of honesty, integrity, and devotion to ideals, may do for his fellow man under a

"government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Mr. Speaker, in this age of doubt and skepticism, in this day when the very foundations of free government are under attack throughout the world, the lives of those whom we honor now give us new faith in the principles of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, after more than 160 years this is still the best government on earth for financier and farmer, for industrialist and industrial worker. After all this time no man may close the doors of your church against you. No man may sell your private property on the public auction block without due process of law. No man may cross the threshold of your home without a search warrant. No man may cast you in prison without a trial by a jury of your peers.

After all the centuries, Mr. Speaker, history is still on the side of freemen. So—

> Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
> 'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
> 'Tis but the flapping of the sail
> And not a rent made by the gale.
>
> —*Longfellow.*

The government of Cromwell went down with him to his grave. The government of Napoleon changed with his defeat. The government of Kaiser Wilhelm died in the Hall of Mirrors. The government of Hitler was destroyed in the flames that consumed him. Yet, after more than a century and a half, the government of 160 million Americans still stands tall and rugged. It emerged from the War of 1812 strong and secure. It emerged from the Civil War unimpaired. It emerged from World War I grand and glorious. It emerged from the Second World War mighty and colossal. That Government stands today, a palace of your liberty, a castle of your happiness, a tower of your strength. It is your heritage. It has justified your faith.

This country was founded on faith. It was founded by men of deep religious convictions, by men of faith in God.

It was because they were men of faith that they had faith in freedom of worship. They knew with Emerson that—

> The faith that stands on authority is not faith.
> Aye, call it holy ground.
> The soil where first they trod:
> They have left unstained what there they found—
> Freedom to worship God.
>
> —*Herman.*

For faith, those who settled this country broke the ties of home and fireside, broke the ties of centuries. For faith, they braved the oceans and faced the perils of the wilderness. For faith, they built their homes, their churches, and their communities.

In this dangerous, materialistic age, in this age of confusion and doubt, God give us a new birth of faith. Faith is the answer to the cynic's horrible vacuum of death.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen. (Hebrew XI, 1.)

Faith moveth mountains—

And yet—

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith. (Shakespeare.)

Our colleagues live on: they were men of faith.

Sgt. George Myers, United States Army, sounded taps, the echo being sounded by Sgt. Victor Christensen, United States Army.

The CHAPLAIN pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift upon you the light of His countenance and give you peace.

Amen.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 199, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 7, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

Memorial Tributes
on
Adolph Joachim Sabath

Memorial Tributes

Remarks by Representative O'Hara

Of Illinois

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in the city of Chicago the men and women who knew so well and loved so deeply the late Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH will gather this week in a mass meeting planned by the Congressman ADOLPH J. SABATH Living Memorial Committee. By unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include the address of the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, the Honorable WILLIAM LANGER, prepared for delivery on that occasion and which is an outstanding contribution to the wealth of tributes to our beloved dean whose passing plunged us in grief. The address follows:

I deem it a genuine privilege to have been invited to join with you in paying tribute to the memory of one of your distinguished public servants—Representative ADOLPH J. SABATH. Citizens of Chicago proudly acclaim him as an honored son; but in a real sense Congressman SABATH belongs to the whole Nation, which he loved passionately and served so well.

His life reads like an Horatio Alger story; a penniless immigrant rising to lofty heights as an important official in the greatest and most powerful government in the world. His spectacular success and outstanding contributions reflected glory on the 35 million immigrants who came to this country since he arrived here in 1881.

He was 1 of 11 children of poor parents who lived in Zabori, a small village in Bohemia, where ADOLPH was born. In his early youth he heard stories of the land of opportunities across the ocean. He saved enough money while working as a store clerk to buy a steamship ticket to his land of promises, the United States of America. He arrived at Baltimore in 1881 with only enough money to travel to Chicago where he joined his cousin. He never left Chicago. Here he lived and labored to the end of his long

and honored life. He dwelt among peoples who came from Eastern Europe: Czechs, Poles, Lithuanians, Yugoslavs. He was proud of his neighbors, and they came to respect him and be proud of him. Congressman SABATH brought to his adopted country his parents and his brothers and sisters.

Like many immigrants before him, the young Czech immigrant soon became aware of the educational opportunities which this country offered. While working in a Halstead Street shoestore during the day, first as a clerk and then as manager, he attended night school. He first took a business course at Bryant & Stratton Business College. Shortly thereafter his ambition drove him on to study law at the Chicago College of Law and received his LL. B. degree, at the age of 30, from Lake Forest University.

It was evident that ADOLPH SABATH was going places; he was pulling himself up by his own bootstraps. He had energy and ambition and was desirous of self-development.

His activity, however, was not limited to his own welfare. He took a deep interest in aiding his neighbors. He helped to organize a boys club (the Pilsen Youth Club); a Singing Society; the Czech-American Club; the Pilsen Society. He was conscious of his civic responsibilities, and organized a Democratic Political Club, in which he displayed a lively interest and a life-long loyalty.

It was not long before his neighbors discovered his various and worthy talents, his generous heart, and deep sense of fair play. So at the age of 30, he was made a justice of the peace, and 2 years later, 1897, he was elected police magistrate, a post he held for 10 years. In this judicial capacity, Judge SABATH was instrumental in abolishing the out-worn fee system; in establishing a juvenile court; and inaugurating a parole system for first offenders. These seem like small reforms today, but they reveal now the real stature and character of ADOLPH SABATH, of 50 years ago. He was an ardent humanitarian at a time when little thought was given to the plight of the underprivileged masses, especially the immigrants.

It is no wonder the wise and alert political leaders in Chicago saw in Judge SABATH splendid material for higher posts of responsibility. In 1906, he was selected to run for Congress in the famous Fifth Congressional District, bounded by Pulaski Road, Chicago River, and the Chicago, Great Western Railroad.

In all subsequent years he was reelected in every contest; he remained in Congress to the day of his death. He established a record, having served consecutively longer than any Congressman in our Nation's history. He was frequently elected without campaigning, and reelected during the Eisenhower landslide. He served in Congress during the administration of eight Presidents.

Congressman SABATH's personality made itself felt in high places. During his first term he introduced a bill providing for workmen's accident compensation. Teddy Roosevelt was then in the White House. At a White House reception to Members of Congress, the President, after greeting Mr. SABATH in the receiving line, called out, "So you are Mr. SABATH, the author of that compensation bill. Bully for you."

During the administration of Woodrow Wilson, Congressman SABATH brought the renowned Czech patriot, Mr. Thomas G. Masaryk, to the White House. There and then Mr. Masaryk and SABATH prevailed upon President Wilson to labor for the independence of Czechoslovakia. Congressman SABATH cooperated with Eduard Benes, President of the Czech Republic, in an effort to restore that independence, when Communist Russia overran and swallowed up Congressman SABATH's native country.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt frequently consulted Representative SABATH on the legislative program. The President expressed deep appreciation for the Congressman's cooperation and complete loyalty.

President Truman likewise recognized Congressman SABATH's assistance in helping along with the administration's program. Mr. SABATH was especially vigorous in support of Truman's doctrine of civil rights and fair treatment for peoples of all races, regardless of religion or color.

It is not the mere length of service that is the true measure of Congressman SABATH's contributions. As member of the House Immigration Committee he battled valiantly for liberal immigration policies. He never failed to point with pride to the contributions made by immigrants to the building of a strong and fine country.

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee during the First World War, he rendered valuable service through his understanding of the character and internal conditions of our European enemies.

After long years of service he finally rose to be the chairman of the House Rules Committee, which is regarded, next to the speakership, as the most powerful position in that Chamber. He occupied this eminent position for 10 critical years, including the war years when Franklin D. Roosevelt was President. His congressional record was consistently progressive. He threw his powerful influence in favor of free collective bargaining in the support of the Wagner Labor Act; voted for the Roosevelt recovery bills, including the banking acts, National Industrial Recovery Act; the Security Exchange Act; the insurance of bank deposits; liberal laws for farm relief; price control during the war to halt inflation and protection for the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar.

As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and an influential member in his own right, he used his influence to secure the independence of his native land, Czechoslovakia. He worked vigorously to this end.

I labeled him a progressive. He was ahead of his times. Very early in his congressional career he proposed the enactment of accident compensation for railroad employees. Long before the Nation adopted the Social Security Act, he proposed old-age pensions for workers. He was a pioneer in many fields. Personally I value highly Congressman SABATH'S battle for civil rights. He helped enact the Fair Employment Practice Act during the war. His love of the Constitution led him to champion civil rights.

For his legislative record, he received personal commendations from four Presidents: Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman.

On the occasion of his fight for a veterans housing bill, Truman sent him the following message:

"It gives me great pleasure to greet a hale veteran who is still going strong after 40 years of congressional service devoted to the public interest."

His colleagues in the House heaped praises on Judge SABATH on his 80th birthday and also on his 85th. He was respected and honored by Republicans and Democrats alike. Speaker of the House Joseph Martin (Republican), and former Speaker Sam Rayburn (Democrat), lauded Mr. SABATH in glowing terms.

Judge SABATH showed his love and gratitude for his adopted country by working for it, and striving to improve it.

Mr. SABATH revered the Constitution of the United States and defended it on every occasion.

Having been 12 years a Member of Congress, I have come to realize how important it is to have in Congress men and women like ADOLPH SABATH; persons who have a passion for betterment; a zeal for humanitarian reforms; warm-hearted legislators with an eye always for the welfare of the common people.

ADOLPH SABATH was known to be a gentle soul, well mannered, respectful to all persons of whatever rank or position. Some people were slow in appreciating that Congressman SABATH had a tough interior when it was a conflict between right and wrong. He had a sensitive conscience when it came to moral principles. He was not easily swayed and did not compromise his position when he felt that he was advocating the right cause.

The most fitting memorial for ADOLPH J. SABATH would be the election of more Members of Congress who would follow his pattern of service.

Remarks by Representative Yates

Of Illinois

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, one of Chicago's beloved citizens is Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, of Temple KAM on the south side of the city. A brilliant thinker, a modern-day philosopher, with the soul of a poet and the courage to stand forthrightly for his principles, Rabbi Weinstein is truly a fighter for the right. On April 22, 1953, at a memorial meeting for our own beloved former dean of the House, the late ADOLPH J. SABATH, Rabbi Weinstein stated his feelings about this great American. I am proud to present them:

There was the quality of a rugged oak about ADOLPH SABATH. For 46 years he represented the people of Illinois in the Congress of the United States. Administrations changed—Republicans succeeded Democrats and Democrats succeeded Republicans. Good times followed on hard times and hard times, like the seven meager cows in Joseph's dream, ate the savings of the fat and prosperous years. But like the renascent spring, ADOLPH SABATH was returned to Congress 24 consecutive times. He became an anchorage to windward, the steady compass in that turbulent legislative sea. But there was more than just a tough persistence in him, a mere capacity to survive. He had vision and the forward look. His vision was the American dream. He dreamed of a land gifted beyond all other lands in the graces of nature—a land whose incomparable resources were matched by incomparable men.

The dream was crystal clear in his mind because it was sharply etched against a dark background—the background of his first 15 years in Bohemia. There, too, nature was gracious and the people innately good—but government was tyrannous. It froze human potentials in ancient molds; it sanctioned caste barriers; it straitjacketed human liberties; it imposed the petrified value systems of the past on the protean yearnings of men and women and crippled the natural expression of human hopes.

America he found to be different. It had taken him, a penniless immigrant, and had given him a good education. It had made him a lawyer, a police magistrate, a judge, and then a Congressman—him—a penniless, Jewish, immigrant lad. Who was this "it"—this America?

If you listed the names on the ballots that elected him election after election, you found names with strange music in them. There were names of black and green mountains—Schwartzberg and Greenberg; there were valleys, too—Rosenthals and Lillienthals; there were names of Polish towns and Polish rivers—Warshawskis and Krakowskis; there were Irish names—O'Fallons and O'Shaughnesseys; there were Italian names that were like sweet music to the ear—Buonagurio and Gentilli; there were old Biblical names with the sound of the shofar and the jubilee trumpet—Moses, Levi, Ephraim, and Menasseh. The district that chose him as their spokesman was a nation of nations, the adventurous and the exiled from every part of Europe and Asia. And these were becoming a one out of many, molding a virile democratic brotherhood out of the unwanted surplusage of European population.

Let me make clear that ADOLPH SABATH was a man of vision, not a visionary. He was, on the contrary, a very realistic man. He mastered the technique of legislating. He knew the painstaking steps between a good idea and a good law. He did not shrink at the prospect of the infinite pains in legislative forging, hammering, heat treating, cooling, and refining that went on in those legislative "smithies" known as committees. He mastered the political know-how which is a peculiar fusion of art and science—the art of give and take—the science of workable compromise which is essential to get bills out of committee and passed on the floor. He was respected as a statesman, not as a politician, because both his colleagues and opponents recognized in him a man of principle, a man who had sublimated self-interest into love of country. His patriotism was not a refuge nor a hiding place. It was the larger context of his life.

Someday we shall have a proper record of this remarkable career, the longest, most contributory record in the history of the American Congress. The major patterns of his long and active service will then be clearly seen in proper perspective and ought to be a veritable manual for young legislators.

Even a cursory reading of the record reveals that there were several touchstones in ADOLPH SABATH's political philosophy. He believed firmly in the checks and balances devised by our Founding Fathers and imbedded in our Constitution. This division, this balanced allocation of powers between our executive, our judicial, and legislative branches he considered a miraculous protection of the democratic process. But there was another side to the shield, our Bill of Rights. The future of democracy depended on maintaining these two safeguards. The first would prevent the assumption of undue power by one man or a limited group of

men; the second would preserve the inalienable rights of man from any power or combination of powers in the Government.

Without labeling himself, Congressman SABATH became the watchdog of these rights. He became a tribute of the people. He developed an uncanny faculty for detecting in the small and hidden passages of bills, threats to the people's liberties. He saw in the filibuster such a threat and was willing to fight against the abuse of privilege even on the part of his fellow Congressmen.

He was much distressed in his later years to see so many critical attacks on our civil liberties. He bemoaned such discriminatory legislation as the McCarran-Walter Act. He felt that these acts, the loyalty oaths, the McCarthy investigative witch hunts, were selling America short, beclouding and besmirching the golden contours of the American dream.

He felt that such acts as the Broyles bills were erecting dams to the free flow of opinion, the circulatory blood-stream of the American way of life.

In a long, long life of effective leadership at the legislative heart of our great Republic, he had seen how mistakes were rectified, extremes balanced, the protective tariff by the farm block, monopolies by Sherman Acts, buccaneering in business by fair trades practices, price rigging by various regulatory commissions. There was, he thought, a wonderful self-regulating, balancing propensity in democracy, a kind of natural gyro-stabilizer, provided only that the free play of ideas be allowed. Experiment depended on free and open criticism, and experiment was the health-giving vitamin of our democracy.

He believed that those people who set obstacles in the way of the free play of ideas were selling America short and humanity short, since America, he thought, was the last best hope of our world.

Just as he was quick to see the dangers of fascism and nazism, so was he alert to the dangers of communism. He had the supreme faith that there were no weaknesses in democracy that a little more democracy could not cure. He simply would not accept the fallacy that you could assure the future of democracy by putting it in temporary bonds. The keeper of democracy, his experience had taught him, became inevitably its jailer.

He was rugged, earthy, tenacious as an old oak. He had seen many winters. The bitter winds of reaction had often stripped the shade-giving leaves. But his unyielding faith gave him the power to see the slow gains—the painful forward thrust beyond each retreat. Over the years the cumulative gains became impressive enough to justify his faith in the workability of the American way of life.

It is fitting, therefore, that we honor his memory by renewing our commitment to the principles of government which he embodied in his long life. It is, in a way, a paradox that this man who allowed himself so little rest, who refused to take his sabbatical long after the age of retirement, should have borne the name SABATH. In our Hebrew tongue Shabbat not only means rest, it means also equilibrium, a vital balancing of opposite forces. So in our Bible we are told that when the Lord had balanced the earth with the waters, the day with the night, the animals with the provender, he declared the Shabbat—the seal of his handiwork, the day of recreation and refreshment of soul.

ADOLPH SABATH labored all his life to set free redemptive forces in our civic life. If we remain loyal to these forces, we will help bring about that true Sabbath of the world when man may live in dignity and freedom. This will be his living memorial.

Remarks by Representative Reed

Of Illinois

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sorrow that I received news last November of the death of my friend, ADOLPH JOSEPH SABATH. While it was not unexpected, the realization that his ever-cheerful salutation and ready smile would greet me no more, filled my heart with sadness. I became acquainted with him just prior to my service as a Member of the 74th Congress. His career was interesting and inspirational. His early struggles as an immigrant boy; his determination to become a lawyer; his success at the bar and on the bench; his long service in the House of Representatives where he distinguished himself by his keen interest in legislation relative to all branches of the Federal Government, were experiences in his life that fitly prepared him for the distinguished responsibility which he exercised for so many years as chairman of the important Committee on Rules in this House. He carefully studied the legislation considered by his committee and never hesitated to express his views thereon both in the committee and on the floor of the House. His utter fearlessness in taking definite positions in all controversial issues, endeared him to his constituents who elected and reelected him 24 times. ADOLPH SABATH will be warmly remembered for many years to come, both in this body and his beloved Chicago.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House

SATURDAY, *January 3, 1953.*

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'Brien].

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret and a heavy burden on my heart that I announce to the Members of the House the passing of ADOLPH J. SABATH who died on November 6, 1952, at the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., just 2 days after he was elected for his twenty-fourth consecutive time to this body. Congressman SABATH was born in Czechoslovakia April 4, 1866, and came to the United States in 1881. He made his permanent home in Chicago, Ill., where he attended school. He was graduated from the Chicago College of Law in 1891, and was admitted to practice law the same year. He also received the degree of bachelor of laws from Lake Forest University.

Congressman SABATH, after being admitted to practice law, was selected for judge of the municipal court of Chicago, and served as judge until 1906 when he was elected a Member of Congress. He has served in this body ever since, establishing for himself a record for continuous service that has never been equaled by any Member of either body in the history of our country. He served under eight Presidents and nine Speakers, and on many of the important committees of this House. With the exception of the Eightieth Congress, he served continuously as chairman of the Rules Committee for the past 14 years.

Congressman SABATH was a Democrat—a good Democrat. He was a member of the county central committee of his party for nearly 50 years, 36 years as a member of the executive committee and 10 years as chairman. He also was a delegate to national conventions of his party for many years. He

represented the people of his district all the years he was in Congress with great ability. He was an honest man and a devoted public servant. We have lost a loyal friend, the country a great legislator. His death is a loss not only to the people of Illinois, but to the people of America. To his good wife and friends, from the depth of my heart, I extend my deepest sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Allen].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I want to join with my good friend from Illinois in paying honor to the late Congressman ADOLPH J. SABATH who was a great American, a great patriot. I believe he had one of the most unusual lives I know of. He came over here as an immigrant boy, and in his life he personified the virtues of perseverance and integrity. He was honored not only by his own people of Chicago but those of the State of Illinois and the Nation.

It was my honor to serve for many years with Mr. SABATH on the Committee on Rules. He was impartial, he was fair, and he was a fighter—a strong fighter, I may say—for the things he thought to be right.

I know every Member of this body will long remember and cherish the close friendship each and every one of us had with our good friend, Judge SABATH.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Yates].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my good friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'Brien] and with my other colleagues in paying well-deserved tribute to our dear departed friend, A. J. SABATH.

Congressman SABATH was a unique and wonderful person. He was one of the most conscientious and militant men I ever saw, fighting for the little people, not only of his district but of the Nation as a whole. He was outstanding for his long and distinguished record of service, unparalleled in the

history of this House. He was outstanding, too, for the friendliness of his nature, for his good humor, and for his helpfulness to the many young men he saw come into the House. No one who asked Congressman SABATH for help was ever turned away.

In more than these qualities, however, Congressman SABATH was unique. He was a symbol, personifying the dream of those in foreign countries who see America as a land of hope and glory, of opportunity for even the humblest person—for Congressman SABATH started as a poor immigrant boy and by his own efforts became one of the leaders of this country. He became, and will continue to be, a symbol of the universality of American citizenship, living proof to all the world that foreign-born Americans can and do enjoy the benefits and rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to the same high degree and extent as those fortunate enough to be born in this country. His life proved that there is a oneness in American citizenship—that the Constitution draws no distinction between American citizens regardless of their race, religion, or place of national origin.

Congressman SABATH was a great friend to me. Since I first came here 4 years ago, his advice has been invaluable and his help tremendous. I will miss him very much.

To his bereaved family, I want to extend my deepest sympathy, with the hope that time will heal the grief they now feel.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Gordon].

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that I announce the death of our beloved dean, the Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH, of Illinois, which occurred at the United States Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., November 6, 1952. The story of our departed colleague is the story of America. He was a champion of the people, a supporter of all progressive legislation, an ardent Democrat, and at 86

years was one of the really important men in the Congress and the United States.

As dean of Congress, he served longer continuously in Congress than any other man in history. He was serving his forty-sixth year or the last year of his twenty-third term in the House at the time of his death. His faith in progress was unruffled, his courage undismayed, and he remained an administration spokesman.

Mr. SABATH was born April 4, 1866, in a poverty-stricken village in Bohemia, now a part of Czechoslovakia. He was 1 of 11 children and his boyhood education was at a parochial school in the small town in which he lived. At the age of 13 he became an apprentice clerk in a dry-goods store and while there heard stories of opportunity and freedom in America which set his imagination afire. He saved his money and by the time he was 15, he had enough funds for his passage to America. He arrived in Baltimore in 1881 with $2.35 in his pocket and made his way to Chicago.

Our departed colleague studied at night at a business college and later established a real estate business. Continuing his studies, he graduated from the Chicago College of Law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1893 commenced active practice.

Mr. SABATH brought to America his mother, his father, and five sisters and five brothers. He became active in politics and helped organize, or joined, many social clubs. He was cofounder of the Czech Old Peoples and Orphans Home for which he contributed several building lots and cash. He also built an old peoples home in his birthplace, Zabori, Czechoslovakia.

He became a justice of the peace in Chicago in 1895. In 1897 he was elected police magistrate, where he served until 1907, and acquired his title of judge. He was a member of the central and executive committee of the Democratic Party and since 1902 was a delegate to all Democratic national conventions with the exception of 1948 and 1952. He was

elected to the Congress in 1906 and served continuously to the time of his death.

He served for many years on the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, on Foreign Affairs Committee and on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and for 23 years as a member of the Committee on Rules, 12 years as its chairman.

Well do I recall his helpfulness in my early days of service in this body. Many of his colleagues and friends knew him as a man with a golden heart.

The intensity of his convictions and the spirit with which he gave his best to every cause that he championed will long be remembered in this body. He was respected by his neighbors and deeply loved by his many friends.

ADOLPH SABATH labored for the welfare of all races and in the Seventh District of Illinois which he represented, one could find inhabitants of many racial strains. He gave his services to humanity irrespective of race, and it did not make any difference to him what a man was as long as he was decent and devoted to our American institutions.

We have lost an able and conscientious legislator, and a fine gentleman. He shall, however, remain in our loving memory as one who enriched our association and experience in this House. We mourn his memory; we must strive to emulate his example.

In the years to come I shall remember his ability, his accomplishments, his constructiveness, his noble character, and all that he stood for, and in my memory I shall always cherish his friendship.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife upon her great loss. May he rest in eternal peace.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. I join my distinguished colleagues from the State of Illinois and other Members of this body in paying tribute to the memory of our deceased friend and fellow legis-

lator, the late Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH. It was my privilege to follow Mr. SABATH'S career closely in my years here as a secretary from 1933 to 1943; and later more closely as a fellow Member of the House.

He was an inspiration to me, as he was to all Members of the House. He was an able leader, a great legislator, a champion of the underprivileged, a champion of the workingman. He devoted his time and energy to many good causes. This House and the Nation will greatly miss him.

A short time before his death I visited Mr. SABATH in his office in the great city he loved so much, Chicago. Only a short time before my visit he had undergone a serious operation. While I had the feeling then he was failing rapidly, the Judge, as I always like to call him, showed his same aggressive spirit and talked enthusiastically of what the future held in store. He never looked back, except to profit by experience, and to point to errors which he hoped would not be repeated. He was not only the dean of the Congress who had accumulated vast wisdom as a legislator because of long service but in my opinion he was the most forward-looking Member of the Congress. At the age of 86, ADOLPH SABATH was still looking ahead in his desire to best serve his people.

I extend my most sincere sympathy to Mrs. Sabath.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Kluczynski].

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep feeling that I pay tribute to the memory of our beloved colleague and friend ADOLPH J. SABATH. His death occurred just 2 days after his election to serve his twenty-fourth successive term in this body, but He above beckoned and our friend has gone from us today. He was a man for whom I had the deepest affection.

As an immigrant boy of 15 he came to America from his native Bohemia, now Czechoslovakia, and settled in Chicago. Imbued with the freedom and opportunity of our great coun-

try, he diligently worked as a young man to gain a better education. This he accomplished by attending night school which enabled him to enter business and a further night course at the Chicago Law School led to a law degree. Admitted to the practice of law, he continued on a successful career which eventually brought about his entering the political field. Successively, he was elected police magistrate and judge, and then was elected to Congress in 1906 where he served continuously for nearly 46 years.

He served during the most crucial years in the history of our country and at all times had the best interest of our country and people at heart. He was a peace-loving man and frequently expressed the hope that notwithstanding the general world disturbances, universal peace will be forthcoming to the people of our country as well as to the people of the world.

Beginning with the Sixtieth Congress Judge SABATH has served his country and his congressional district faithfully under eight Presidents—Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Truman.

We knew him as a kindly man and especially so to me. During our friendship, we talked much together, and his wisdom derived from experience, made a deep impression with me. He was fatherly. In talking with ADOLPH SABATH, you knew that uppermost in his mind and heart was the welfare of the United States. Everything in his life was subordinate to his country.

Death has stilled ADOLPH SABATH'S heart and voice in the service of his Nation. All of us who knew him have had our lives enriched by his friendship. His contribution to our country and mankind will live on forever.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'Hara].

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, to me this is a sad homecoming. The living vibrations of a close and warm

friendship of half a century have been stilled. The voice radiating from a heart that loved all mankind has been silenced. One of the great Americans of our times has passed, and the Congress of the United States, in which he served continuously longer than any other Member, has lost a statesman of the highest caliber whose devotion to the cause of the poor and the misunderstood has never been surpassed. America will never forget this immigrant boy who rose in the brilliancy of his mind and the purity of his heart to dazzling heights of achievement untouched by affectation, untainted and unchanged, ending as he had started, the friend of all mankind.

With my distinguished colleagues from Illinois I join in expression of the deepest sympathy to that fine good woman whose care over him and solicitude for his welfare contributed so much to ADOLPH SABATH'S ability to continue so long past the usual span of human existence and so virilely his service in this Chamber. My deep and sincere sympathy also is with his brother, Judge Joseph Sabath, no longer young and recently retired from the bench of Cook County with a record as a jurist which is the pride of Chicago and of Illinois. ADOLPH SABATH and Joseph Sabath were my friends, whom I loved and around whom are entwined the memories of four or five decades, and when the news reached me of the passing of ADOLPH I thought of that morning in the Eighty-first Congress which was ADOLPH'S birthday. Twice he came to me on the floor and said, "Joe telephoned me; Joe, my brother." The heart of ADOLPH SABATH was as tender as his mind was vibrant. He has written a chapter in the book of Americana the like of which possibly never will be written again. That chapter in his own words, and covering the administration of eight Presidents of the United States, he has related in transcribed records, made in the radio room of the Old House Office Building, and which I hope may be made available to those of his colleagues who may wish to preserve as an inspiration and in fond companionship the

voice of our beloved colleague and the dean of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, all of us deeply mourn the passing of the beloved dean of the House, ADOLPH SABATH. Forty-six years of continuous service in itself bespeaks the high regard in which he was held by the people he represented. It also bespeaks the great contribution he has made over the years to his party and to the country.

ADOLPH SABATH has been the outstanding example of what we really mean when we refer to this being the land of freedom and opportunity. He came here as an immigrant from Czechoslovakia. He studied law and his legal talents were quickly recognized. He became a judge and did much for improving legal procedures to insure the preservation of individual rights.

In 1907 he came to the Congress. It would take more than time could possibly permit even to begin to recite a small part of his legislative contribution. While he was an ardent advocate of certain political policies with which I personally did not always agree, he was indeed a good friend of mine and certainly always just and fair in all his dealings with his fellow man.

With the passing of ADOLPH SABATH we have suffered a great loss. I extend my sincerest sympathy to his family.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mack].

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the death of ADOLPH SABATH is felt as keenly by me as by anyone in the House of Representatives. When I came here 4 years ago, ADOLPH SABATH was my guiding light. He assisted me when I was a new Member in this body. He was more than a half century older than I and had over half a century of experience—

rich experience—behind him. I thank God for the privilege of serving with him and for his advice and counsel during the past 4 years. I think the life of ADOLPH SABATH will be another chapter in the history of this great democracy telling the story of an immigrant who came to this country to participate in the development of this great land. A man who was truly a representative of the people, fighting at all times for the betterment of our society. He was a champion of the rights of the individual and one of the greatest protectors of our liberties and our way of life. I will miss ADOLPH SABATH but I will always have a feeling of appreciation for the contribution he has made to our society and our Nation. Along with the entire membership of this distinguished body, I extend my sympathy to his relatives and loved ones. The loss of ADOLPH SABATH will be great, but history will always reveal what he has contributed to his country.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Jonas].

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the passing on of our colleague, the Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH, brings to a close a unique and spectacular career of the man who, had he lived to fulfill his term in the Eighty-third Congress, would have served 48 years in the House.

I knew and was personally acquainted with Congressman SABATH for many years prior to my election to Congress. His political career always intrigued me because I was aware of his early struggles after he came to Chicago as a poor and unknown immigrant boy from Bohemia. His ultimate rise to prominence and political power in Chicago is an achievement that illustrates and emphasizes again that the United States is the land of opportunity. After his arrival in the United States, Congressman SABATH decided to make Chicago his home. It was in that city where he made the most of his opportunity, and where he demonstrated that

a lowly and humble beginning in life was no handicap to a boy who possessed the courage, willpower, and vision to seize the opportunities that his adopted country made available to him.

A summary of his outstanding political and Congressional performances reveal that he never lost sight of his humble origin. Throughout his public career he manifested a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of those who are frequently referred to as the poor people. I entertained more than a passive interest in his activities in Congress because of my close acquaintance and friendship with his brother, Judge Joseph Sabath, who served with distinction as a jurist in the courts of Chicago and Cook County for more than 40 years, and who recently retired as a judge of the Superior Court of Cook County.

Congressman SABATH had many honors conferred upon him during his lifetime—a number of the specific honors have already been mentioned by my distinguished colleagues while paying tribute to his memory on the floor of the House. Congressman SABATH is well remembered by the bench and bar of Chicago as the senior member of a prominent and active law firm with which he was affiliated for many years, and from which firm he severed his connections during the past 10 years.

I had occasion to frequently confer with him because of the position he occupied as chairman of the Rules Committee. In that capacity he served for many years. My experiences and personal contacts with him were of a most cordial and friendly nature. He was a devoted and militant member of his party, but regardless of his extreme partisan leanings, he proved himself on all occasions to be eminently fair and openminded in matters pertaining to his official duties, and courteous and cooperative to anyone who sought his counsel in expediting legislative measures, regardless of party affiliation or policy.

Congressman SABATH was a man possessed of strong convictions, an aggressive, vigorous, and militant Member of the House, who long will be remembered for his strong determination and demonstrated leadership, and his diligent service to his constituency that he represented so faithfully in Congress for nearly 50 years.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Dawson].

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I join with you in sending condolences to the family of our lost Member. He was my friend. I remember him as slightly different from most people. A catastrophe occurred in my district where many poor people were left homeless. I received a check from ADOLPH SABATH to use in any way I saw fit, to help them.

To my mind he exemplified what the poet meant when he said:

> He gives but little who gives but tears;
> He does his best who aids and cheers;
> But he does better and merits more
> Who drives the wolf from the poor man's door.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, since 1906, when ADOLPH J. SABATH was elected to this body until his passing in the late days of the year 1952, many hundreds of eminent citizens have served as his colleagues. I think I am safe in saying that of all of this number there is not one still living today who does not have regret at his passing; but more than that, Mr. Speaker—all who have been fortunate enough to have had the privilege of being a colleague of his have, without doubt, received inspiration from him, because of his outstanding devotion to the public interest; his indefatigable energy in discharging his duties as a Member of this body; in his courage and patience in ever pressing for those ideas

and principles in which he believed; and in his unfailing sympathy and friendship for, shall we say—those people—persons—whether as a group or individuals, who yearned for understanding and assistance in their aim of a better life; the aim that is inherent in every human soul. Upon ADOLPH J. SABATH, these could always rely; and those who knew him best were those who loved him most. I pride myself upon being numbered as one of his many thousands of friends.

To his widow and the loved ones he leaves behind, I extend my heartfelt sympathy; and pray the Almighty to comfort them in the knowledge that he has gone to that reward prepared for those who love their neighbor as themselves.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. Rayburn].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I think the life work of ADOLPH SABATH demonstrates, as well as anything, America and what it stands for, where everybody who deserves an opportunity gets it; where their reward is what they deserve.

Coming to this country as a small boy, an immigrant, ADOLPH SABATH went to work for himself, for his family, and for his country. The fact that he served in Congress longer than any other man in the history of the Congress of the United States, even adding together the services of men in the House and in the Senate, demonstrates that his people had great faith and confidence in him, and he was one in whom you could put faith and confidence. I was personally deeply devoted to ADOLPH SABATH.

I along with his loved ones and dear ones will miss him always.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the death of ADOLPH SABATH leaves in the hearts and minds of all who knew him a void that must be hard to fill. ADOLPH SABATH was a remarkable man of outstanding character, intense in his love

of God and of his fellow man. His whole life was symbolic of progressive, constructive effort, and in particular trying to help those less fortunate than himself, as was so eloquently expressed by our friend from Illinois [Mr. Dawson].

ADOLPH and I were very close to one another not only in our official life but also in our social life. I find it difficult to express my thoughts because of the nobility of his character and the profound impression he made upon me through his simplicity. Every time I met him he was an inspiration to me and an example to follow in trying in my own way to be a better man and to lead a better life.

As our distinguished minority leader, Mr. Rayburn, so well said, all who knew ADOLPH SABATH and served with him will miss him very much. I think I can truthfully say there was only one ADOLPH SABATH, that when ADOLPH was born the mold was broken. As long as any who knew ADOLPH lives, the light from the candle of his life will always be in existence and shine on, for his life was one of goodness, of kindness, of charity, and love: Love of God, in whom he had great faith, and love of his neighbor. All of us who knew ADOLPH SABATH are a little better because of the fact that we knew him.

The whole Nation is the poorer by the death of my most valued late friend ADOLPH J. SABATH.

This venerable Representative, whose tenure in the House spanned nearly half a century, devoted himself unstintingly over the years to the betterment of the lot of the average man, and toward the integration of the immigrant into the fabric of American life.

His record-breaking term of consecutive service of more than 46 years in the House of Representatives bespoke the esteem in which he was held by the people of his district in Chicago. But more than that, his career will always stand as an exemplary and shining symbol of the opportunities for all under our democratic system in this land of free men. ADOLPH SABATH, in fact, epitomized in the political and legis-

lative fields the contribution which the foreign-born have made, and the descendants are making today, in the building of the greatness of the United States, and in its achievement of world leadership.

He was a fighter for the causes in which he deeply believed and vigorously espoused. Yet, I venture to say, that even among those with whom he differed strongly, there is none who does not mourn his passing. His friendships knew no party or factional limitations.

Mr. SABATH's wise counsel and stanch liberalism will be sadly missed in this Congress.

He was a man. Take him for all and all, we shall not look upon his like again.

Mrs. McCormack and I extend our deep sympathy to Mrs. Sabath.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Rayburn, and Mr. McCormack, and with the Illinois delegation in paying tribute to our departed friend and colleague, ADOLPH SABATH.

I was acquainted with ADOLPH SABATH before I came to Congress 10 years ago. When I became a Member of this House, Congressman SABATH was one of the first to extend advice and aid, and I will always remember our departed colleague for those offers of assistance that he extended to me. During his public life he has always fought for the rights of the common man and woman. He was a great liberal statesman and humanitarian.

As our minority leader stated, Congressman SABATH came to America as a poor immigrant boy back in the latter part of the last century and rose to the heights of business and political life in America. He has been a living example of what a free democracy can do for any person regardless of

station in life, who wants to take advantage of the opportunities this country has to offer.

I shall never forget an incident of his life that he told me one day when we were having lunch. He stated that the first great impression he had of America was as a young man in the year 1896. During the Democratic national convention in Chicago that year he boarded a street car to go down Wabash Avenue to the Coliseum to attend the last day of the convention. The man sitting across from him in the street car was a young Congressman from Nebraska. He had heard a great deal about William Jennings Bryan but had never met him. So he moved over, introduced himself, and sat beside Mr. Bryan. Mr. SABATH said that as a young American he thought one of the greatest honors that could come to a young immigrant in America was to be able to sit beside and talk to a Member of Congress.

He asked the Congressman who he thought would be nominated that day at the convention. Congressman William Jennings Bryan stated that if he was able to get the floor at the convention on that day he thought he had an excellent opportunity of being nominated.

Of course, the rest of the story is history. That evening William Jennings Bryan got the floor and through the power of his oratory and his voice he made his famous Cross of Gold and Crown of Thorns Speech. Bryan became the nominee in 1896 after one of the greatest demonstrations following his great speech in convention history.

The young immigrant, ADOLPH SABATH, thought that was one of the greatest demonstrations of free democracy in action that could come to any nation in the world. At that time, he said, he decided to make public life his career. He came to Congress in 1907 during Theodore Roosevelt's administration and has served continuously until his death a few weeks ago. No Member of Congress in the history of the Nation has equaled his tenure in the House of Representatives.

I extend my sympathy to the wife and family of our departed colleague, Congressman ADOLPH SABATH.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Lyle].

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, may I take this moment to express my very deep personal affection for the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ADOLPH SABATH, who recently passed away. Death is a very complicated matter to speak about. During the last 2 months two chairmen of great committees on which I have served have passed away. Both were big men who contributed greatly to our way of life.

As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Rayburn] stated a moment ago, when a young man who could not speak English, born in a far away land, comes to America and has the opportunity, the privilege, the courage and faith to spend 46 continuous years in public life, that should be an inspiring thought to all of the people of the world, particularly to those who sometimes feel that they are members of minority groups in this great country of ours.

I knew Judge SABATH well and had the privilege of serving in the House of Representatives and on committees with him for some time. I shall never forget my pleasant experiences growing from this long friendship.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor and the privilege of serving nearly 10 years as a member of the great Committee on Rules with ADOLPH SABATH.

Last spring when he left Washington and the House here for the last time, I traveled on the same train with ADOLPH SABATH to Chicago. He was a very sick man at that time. He was unable to sleep. We sat and talked for a long time that night in his bedroom. I carried with me since that day a different impression of ADOLPH SABATH than I ever had before, because I believed that he had a premonition of death.

He told me things that happened in his lifetime, the history of his life, that I had never heard before. Certainly we can all take encouragement from the story of ADOLPH SABATH and in the great progress he made in our America, because ADOLPH SABATH was a success in life. He proved again that to the boy who goes out on his own and works and strives, success will come. I did not always agree with our great chairman, ADOLPH SABATH, in all of the positions he took on legislative matters or upon political questions. We jousted with each other often on this floor of the House, as you all know, and yet it was a friendly jousting, but throughout the years we did have a very warm affection for each other. I had the pleasure of spending many delightful hours with our genial friend. As was said a moment ago by the gentleman from Massachusetts, the mold was broken when ADOLPH SABATH was given to the world. There will never be another like him. He will live in our memories for a long, long time. Some day, of course, we, all of us, will look forward to seeing ADOLPH SABATH again with that genial smile, that willingness to forget and to forgive and to do the million and one little friendly things that he did for all of us. We all miss him now, and I am sure that we all join in extending our sincerest sympathies to his family.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Ellsworth].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I count it a great honor and a privilege to have become, during the last term of Congress, rather closely acquainted with the late Honorable ADOLPH SABATH, of Illinois. I went on the committee of which he was chairman as a new minority member, and never at any time was I accorded anything but the finest courtesy and fairness which I felt so keenly, even though I had not known him intimately before as a Member of the House. I just want to take this brief time to say I admired and respected ADOLPH SABATH; that I shall miss him; that I count it as a

personal loss to me, and I want to extend my very deep sympathy to the members of his family and to his loved ones.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Sadlak].

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, I was not as close to ADOLPH SABATH as were our names on the roll. However, during my time in Congress and prior to that time, while I served as a secretary, I had the opportunity on many occasions to talk with Judge SABATH. I found him to be a true gentleman, a real, genuine and genial character, who will remain a legend of the House of Representatives. I concur in the sentiments already expressed and join in the condolences to his loved ones.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks on the life and character and services of our late colleague, ADOLPH J. SABATH, at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, those of us who worked with ADOLPH J. SABATH for so many years can well understand why his constituents returned him to the Congress of the United States for 23 consecutive terms.

Knowing the ruggedness of his character we can appreciate his great ability to weather the sometimes heavy storms and complex vicissitudes of political life.

The history of ADOLPH SABATH'S life is, in itself, an eloquent testimony to the great opportunities for service which America offers those who accord this Nation their faith and devotion.

The people of Illinois who put their continued trust and confidence in ADOLPH SABATH as their elected Representative in the Congress have lost a great public servant. My friends

on the other side of the aisle have lost a pillar of strength in their party councils and we on this side mourn the passing of an admired and highly respected colleague.

But there must be a great measure of consolation to all of his friends in the realization that a divine providence gave to our late colleague a long and useful life rich in service to the Nation.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, the death of the late Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH was a tragic loss to the entire Nation and a great shock to his many loyal friends. ADOLPH SABATH won great honor and distinction for having served in Congress longer than any other American. But to me his right to a place in the hall of fame of America rests on his leadership and sponsorship of liberal causes and in his championing of the rights of the common man. "The rich and the strong can take care of themselves," he often told me, "it is the poor and helpless who rely on us and need our help. It is to them that we owe our loyalty."

I am proud to consider myself as one of his close friends. Though I was only a new Member of Congress, he always found time for words of fatherly advice and encouragement for me. I shall forever be deeply indebted to him for his kindness and sincere friendship.

Perhaps that was because there was another bond which held us together. He, just as I, was an immigrant to this country in his youth. He was not born in America, but America was born in him. He was not an American by birth, but by choice, and he was always proud of that fact and grateful to this country for the opportunities it gave him.

We shall miss him and his leadership in the Halls of Congress, but I am sure his friends will carry on the fight for the principles to which he was so devoted. I extend to his widow and family my deepest sympathy. May he rest in eternal peace.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, ADOLPH SABATH was a kindly man who showed anew each day that he lived his great

faith in and his appreciation for his country. America was good to ADOLPH SABATH and he sought constantly to repay her and to leave her richer by his service.

In his career every lad in every land may find inspiration. Few things that are finer than that can be said for any person.

He was able. He was a worker. He was a great American.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, the passing of the old legislative warrior and champion of democracy, ADOLPH SABATH, was a sad day not only for his thousands of friends but for his district and country as well. As dean of the House of Representatives, chairman of the Rules Committee, successful businessman, and one of the great elder statesmen of our country, he was a constant exhibit of the opportunities this great country has to offer to even an immigrant boy who comes here without money, position, or friends.

Although born in a foreign country, he fitted well in the American scheme of democracy and, through honesty and rugged individualism, he carved a niche high on the walls of the hall of fame here. He became one of the most loyal Americans I have ever known.

ADOLPH SABATH was a loyal friend, an indefatigable worker, sympathetic and understanding of the problems of all who sought his advice and aid.

May the Great Comforter sustain his loved ones who are left behind. Peace and glory be to his ashes.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, the life of ADOLPH J. SABATH holds a wealth of lessons for all those who would study America to discover what makes her great.

He symbolized the great idea of this Nation: that America is truly the world's land of opportunity for all those of courage and faith, whatever might be their origins.

He was a fighter on the side of progress for all of the 46 years he served so ably as a Member of this distinguished body. His great contributions to the well-being of the people

of this Nation cannot, by any token, possibly be measured in mere material terms.

Never did I or any of my colleagues fail to be deeply impressed with his unfailing courtesy to those of us who appeared with legislation before the Rules Committee.

I extend my deep sympathies to the family of our sadly missed Member.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, many of us in this House who have had the privilege of knowing our late colleague, the Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH, will miss him during this new session. We shall miss his familiar face, his kind words, and most of all his sound advice. We shall miss his inspiring leadership and his wisdom, his experience and knowledge of men and affairs, his great devotion and ardent patriotism to the United States which received him as an immigrant boy back in 1881 and afforded him the opportunity to rise to great heights of national distinction.

Few mortal men are privileged to reach the venerable age of fourscore and six, and fewer still attain such an incomparable record of achievement and service to our Nation as did our late colleague. He has given the American people long and distinguished service which is recorded in the annals of Congress. He was a man of deep convictions and a great believer in human rights and humanitarian principles. Throughout his long service in this House extending over a period of 46 years consecutively—more than any other man in the history of the United States Congress—he has constantly championed and fought hard for liberal and constructive legislation.

ADOLPH SABATH was almost an institution in himself. Deeply beloved by the people and revered by his colleagues in Congress, including those who disagreed with him violently, he deserves to be remembered more than by words. I should like to see this House take steps to memorialize his name in suitable fashion, either through a statue or monument in the vicinity of the Capitol, so that future generations may

know of this outstanding American of immigrant stock and his achievements as a legislator.

I wish to extend my deepest sympathy to his bereaved family. May they be consoled by the thought that he leaves behind a great and honorable name that will long be remembered by the American people.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 8) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that as a further mark of respect to our deceased colleague the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, January 6, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

WEDNESDAY, *January 7, 1953.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 12

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

MONDAY, *February 9, 1953.*

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend in the Record an address he delivered on January 30, 1953, at the Washington Hebrew Congregation, Washington, D. C., in connection with the memorial services conducted for the late Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH.

The contribution which ADOLPH SABATH made to the United States was more than the mere statistical record of having been a Member of Congress longer than any other man in history.

His real contribution was in the service he rendered—service to people, to thousands of individuals whom he helped in countless ways to establish themselves and their families in this land and thereby develop it into the greatest Nation on earth. And in the service he rendered in helping bring about the enactment of social-security legislation affecting the lives of millions of people, as well as many other progressive measures.

His real contribution lies also in the spirit he exemplified by his unceasing championship of causes in behalf of the "little" person. From his earliest battles in Congress for improvement of conditions under which immigrants were brought into this country to his equally zealous battles in behalf of the humane legislation in his later years, ADOLPH SABATH could always be found on the side of human rights.

But there was one great difference between him and many fellow advocates of the progressive causes which he supported so ardently.

As a product of the hard school of politics he realized the strength of the opposition in any given situation. He knew the handicaps and the obstacles to achievement. He could weigh the possibilities, figure the angles, and estimate the chance of accomplishing even the minimum goals. Likewise he could judge the political consequences for the contending parties, of success or failure. He realized that progress came through compromise.

In other words, my friends, ADOLPH SABATH was that rarity in public life—a practical idealist.

Striving always toward goals that seemed unattainable he was never discouraged when achievement fell short of the mark.

He might be dissatisfied with the result, but discouraged—never. Every step of progress was to him an urge to further progress, every backward step a challenge to advance.

ADOLPH SABATH was a man whose buoyant spirit knew no defeat, but rose again after each reversal, to resume the fray—because he believed in the things for which he fought, and because they were right.

In short he possessed that inner spark which we call faith—that striving toward perfection which is man's link with the Lord.

You do well to memorialize him at this Sabbath evening service of the Washington Hebrew Congregation.

In doing so you honor a man who throughout his life lived up to the injunction of the ancient prophets that we should all "Do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly before thy God."

MONDAY, *February 16, 1953.*

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my deep appreciation for the congressional sponsored memorial services held here in Washington at the Hebrew Congregation on January 30 in memory for our late colleague, ADOLPH SABATH, of Illinois. It was a very beautiful service and the many fine tributes which were paid to our colleague, ADOLPH SABATH, were well deserved.

Mr. Speaker, I shall always miss Mr. SABATH. I never failed to receive help from him and his committee regarding a rule when I requested it. If it were at all possible for him to grant a rule he granted it. His kindness shall always live in my mind.

He always had a kindly greeting and extended a helping hand. I sometimes feel that here in the Congress we do not show during the lifetime of our Members our admiration and appreciation for what they do for us and what they do for America.

Mr. Frank Goldman, of Lowell, Mass., in my congressional district, the national president of B'nai B'rith, one of my close friends for many years, who is known throughout our country for his humanitarian work, gave the following truly inspiring eulogy:

EULOGY OF FRANK GOLDMAN, NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF B'NAI B'RITH, AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE OF THE LATE ADOLPH SABATH

Some men are unforgettable; some lives are such rich examples of how full and good human existence can be that their memory is heartwarming and uplifting for all who come after them.

Such a man was ADOLPH SABATH and his life was such a life.

It was a long life filled with fruitful toil and blessed with 46 years of continuous service in the Congress of his country—longer than anyone before him in the history of our American House of Representatives. And yet, it is not the length of his life nor his unprecedented record of consecutive election victories that impresses us. It is rather the quality of his life and the quality of his service.

The Psalmist tells us that life is like a passing shadow. Our tradition assures us that this analogy has no relationship to the length of one's days but rather to the content of the memory one leaves behind. The shadow of some lives is the shadow of a bird in flight. It is quickly gone and almost meaningless. Other lives leave a shadow like that of a wall. It endures but it is comfortless and cold. But some lives leave shadows like that cast by a lovely tree. Beneficently, it shelters the wayfarer and is blessed by generations who experience the refreshment of its protection.

Our service tonight testifies to our belief that the shadow cast by ADOLPH SABATH's life belongs to the last category—that it will endure for blessing.

As a member of B'nai B'rith, ADOLPH SABATH leaves to our order a legacy of example, in a life that was marked by a high sense of loyalty, by integrity in public service and by genuine devotion to our threefold ideal of benevolence, brotherly love, and harmony.

As a Jew, he manifested not an empty pride of heritage but a will toward practical expression of the ideals of his faith. In his life as a legislator and as a humanitarian, he symbolized both the passion for justice and our tradition's great modifying factor of compassion—rachmonus—a profound sympathy for all his fellow men.

As an American, he exemplified the very qualities we cherish as being especially American—boldness of mind and venturesomeness of spirit, a passion for fair play and a devotion to living principles rather than to prejudices hallowed by unthinking practice.

Those who fully understand the quality of American democracy and the source of its strength will not find it strange that all these qualities should have coexisted in one who came to this country—a penniless immigrant from Bohemia—at the age of 15. ADOLPH SABATH arrived here alone and friendless—1 of 11 children he had had to earn his passage money by working on a farm and clerking in a store in the little Bohemian village in which he had been born—but he brought with him an unconquerable faith in the capacity of his adopted country to fulfill the promise of the American dream. America did not fail him and he did not fail

America. He found a job in a Chicago sawmill and then laboring hard by day and studying diligently by night, he prepared himself for a legal career. He won a place on a magistrate's bench and then moved to a well-nigh permanent seat on a legislator's bench in the House of Representatives whose beloved dean he was to become.

Not only the American dream, but also the heritage of his fathers was given expression in that career, for it was marked by love of learning, love of people, and love of justice and freedom. Something of the poet Bialik's picture of the eternal student was reflected in the vision of this young man studying into the night learning the law that he would some day interpret and then help shape—and throughout his life he never flagged in his pursuit of truth and his devotion to education.

He loved people and they returned his love. His concern for the needs of human beings went beyond the boundaries of the congressional district which 24 times in succession elected him as its representative; it went beyond the boundaries of race, creed, or nationality. That love was expressed in his devotion to the American ideal of a democracy above the distinctions of color or religious belief. An immigrant himself who had arrived in this country in the very year in which the construction of the Statue of Liberty was begun, he strove throughout his legislative career to keep America's shores free for all who were worthy to come to them. There must have been special meaning for him in the familiar lines of Emma Lazarus, inscribed on the base of the statue and summarizing its great meaning.

> "Give me your tired, your poor,
> Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.
> I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

But no man, however dedicated, lives to see the fulfillment of all his hopes. Some of ADOLPH SABATH's dreams are still unfulfilled.

In his later years he witnessed the frustration of a cherished hope which had been generated and nourished by his lifelong love of freedom and justice. He longed to see the democracy to which he was devoted find roots in the Old World he had left. After World War I he was able to make a significant contribution to that dream by helping to bring about the establishment in his native land of an independent, democratic Czechoslovakia. For it was ADOLPH SABATH who had introduced Thomas Masaryk to President Wilson and had helped pave the way for their joint efforts.

Tragically, SABATH lived to see the destruction of liberty in Czechoslovakia when the Communist conspiracy seized power and dragged the land behind its iron curtain of ruthlessness and hate. The crowning irony is that Prague itself was to become the locale from which Communist anti-Jewish lies were first to lash out openly against ADOLPH SABATH'S people.

It is not hard to feel that there is in ADOLPH SABATH'S life a call to us to carry on—to uphold American democracy in all its fullness and to labor for the overthrow of tyranny and bigotry wherever they exist.

SABATH would not have given up the fight. In his 80th year he could not sit in the House and merely listen to debate. He himself told of an incident that had occurred when something about which he had a deep concern was being discussed: "I tried to sit still, but suddenly I found myself walking down to the well of the House to speak—against my will—absolutely." In this, too, he followed in the tradition of the Hebrew prophets who found that words on behalf of justice and truth were as a burning fire within them that could not be repressed.

A great and good man has the power to offer leadership not only in his lifetime, but also after his passing. ADOLPH SABATH'S life will afford inspiration and direction to us for many years to come.

As it is said: "The memory of this righteous man will be for blessing."

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate

Proceedings in the Senate

TUESDAY, *January 6, 1953.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a resolution coming over from the House of Representatives, which was read by the Chief Clerk, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, with the understanding that we are not proceeding under the old rules of the Senate but rather under the general rules of parliamentary procedure, I should like to offer a resolution. The resolution contains a clause which I think will be covered by the motion the Senator from Ohio indicates he will make, and therefore the clause can be eliminated, if the Senator from Ohio wishes to make the motion. The clause reads:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, the Senate now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 12), as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was considered, by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 7, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

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